<u>IN THE SPECIFICATION</u>:

Please amend the following paragraphs of the specification as shown below, in which deleted terms are indicated with strikethrough and/or double brackets, and deleted terms are indicated with underlining.

Please amend the paragraph extending <u>from Page 15, Line 24 to Page 16, Line 4</u>, beginning with "Referring to another embodiment of the composite structure forming apparatus" as follows:

> Referring to another embodiment of the composite structure forming apparatus according to the present invention, a composite structure forming apparatus is provided, in which an aerosol generated by scattering brittle material ultra-fine particles in the gas is ejected and collides with a substrate at high speed to form a structure of brittle material ultra-fine particles, characterized in that the composite structure forming apparatus comprises an aerosol generator for generating the aerosol, a nozzle for ejecting the aerosol, and a <u>disintegrating machine or</u> shredder for shredding cohesion of the brittle material ultra-fine particles in the aerosol (for shredding the brittle material ultra-fine particles cohering in the aerosol, or for preventing cohesion of the brittle material ultra-fine particles in the aerosol).

Please amend the paragraph <u>at Page 26, Lines 16-23</u>, beginning with "Fig. 3 is a view showing a second embodiment" as follows:

> Fig. 3 is a view showing a second embodiment of a composite structure forming apparatus. In a composite structure forming apparatus 20, an air compressor 21 for providing compressed air is connected to an aerosol generator 23 through a carrier pipe

22. Provided on the downstream side of the aerosol generator 23 is a disintegrating machine or shredder 24 which is connected to a nozzle 25 with a rectangular opening of 10 mm x 0.5 mm. As used herein, the terms "disintegrating machine" and "shredder" are used interchangeably, and mean the same thing; i.e., an apparatus for shredding the brittle material ultra-fine particles cohering in the aerosol, or for preventing cohesion of the brittle material ultra-fine particles in the aerosol. Under atmospheric pressure, a substrate 27 of metal aluminum (Al) is mounted facing the nozzle 25 on a substrate holder 26 which is movable vertically (Z) and longitudinally and laterally (XY) at intervals of 2 mm from the end of the nozzle 25.

Please amend the paragraph at Page 35, Lines 13-18, beginning with "In Table 1, results of an integrated intensity calculation of four peak points of a typical face" as follows:

In Table 1, results of an integrated intensity calculation of four peak points of a typical face shape are shown by an intensity ratio where {hkl} = {~~113~~ 121} is 100. From the left, results where raw fine particles were measured by a thin coat optical system, results where the structure was measured by a thin coat optical system, JCPDS card 74-1081 corundum aluminum oxide data, and results where raw fine particles were measured by an integrated optical system are described respectively. More particularly and as reflected in Tables 1 and 2, when crystals forming the structure are measured by X-ray diffraction, displacement of the intensity ratio of three peaks of four major peaks of X-ray diffraction data excluding the highest peak is 30% or less in a case where results of the integrated intensity calculation of the three peaks are shown by an intensity ratio where the integrated intensity calculation of the highest peak is 100 and the intensity ratio of

<u>JCPDS (ASTM) data of the brittle material is set as a reference.</u>

Please amend the paragraph <u>at Page 35, Lines 19-25</u>, beginning with "Since the results for the raw fine particles by the integrated optical system are almost" as follows:

Since the results for the raw fine particles by the integrated optical system are almost the same as those for the raw fine particles by the thin coat optical system, the results for the raw powder by the thin coat optical system are set as a standard in a non-orientation condition. The deviation of the intensity ratio of the structure is shown as a percentage (see Table 2). When {~~113~~ <u>121</u>} is set as the standard, displacement of the remaining three peaks falls within 11% and it can be said that the structure substantially has no crystal orientation.